EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

The Proposed Congress Accepted by all the Powers.

CONTINUANCE OF WARLING PREPARATIONS.

CONGRESS OF GERMAN DEPUTIES.

Serious Complication in the Danubian Principalities.

ABRIVAL OF PRINCE CHARLES OF HOHENZOLLERN

HIS ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

The Principalities Threatened with Military Occupation.

The steamship Hermann, from Southampton on the 23d of May, arrived here yesterday with three days later news

The Chancellor, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool

The Indus, from Shanghae for New-York, was spoken

Continuance of the Financial Panic-Fall in

All Kinds of Securities. The Times (City Article) of Tuesday, May 22, says:

"A further severe fall has taken place to-day (Monday) in all descriptions of securities. Consols declined to 861 2861. current nature of all the foreign intelligence as to the apparent certainty of war, and a slight reaction ultimately took place Bugland, with the expected junction of Russia.

"As regards the state of the money market, although the day has been, from the general symptoms of anxiety, one of st disagreeable since the panic, there has been no actual se of difficulty, and large floating balances are now seeking employment on short first-class paper. The Continental drain continues, and £172.000 has been withdrawn from the Bank. Advices from Hamburg are more satisfactory, and discount could not be obtained at less than 8 per cent."

Another European War.

ARBIVAL OF PRINCE CHARLES OF HOHENZOLLERN-HIS BATRY INTO BUCHAREST-THE PRINCIPALITIES TO BE OCCUPIED BY TURKISH TROOPS-RUMORS OF A

A dispatch from Paris announces that at a sitting of the Conference on the Principalities question, M. Drouyn de Lhuys notified the election of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern by universal suffrage. The Turkish representative protested against this election, and proposed that if the Provisional Government of Bucharest persisted in its disloyal attitude the Conference should appoint a Hospodar, and order his provisional installation as ruler of the Principalities. It is added that the Conference agreed to the proposal of the Turkish representative. A telegram from Bucharest of May 18, says: "The

official reports received by the Government from Mettchin, Rustchuk, and Tultcha represent the crossing of the Danube by the Turkish army as so imminent, that the Government has ordered the pickets on the left bank of the river to be withdrawn." The Government has requested a credit of 7,000,000

dasters from the Chamber, in order to form a camp deskined to cover Bucharest.

A dispatch from Jassy of May 19 says: "Rumors are current that a sanguinary conflict has taken place between the Roumanian and Turkish troops on the frontier. One thousand troops have left here for Galatz."

The Patric publishes particulars relative to the journey of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern to Turna. It states that the Prince traveled incognito, and adds, he descended the Danube in an Austrian steamer, and on disembarking at Turna accosted a Wallschian sentinel, to whom he said: "I am Prince Charles of Hohenzollern; I comply with

the wishes of the Roumans. The inhabitants of Turns received the Prince with cheers.

A telegram from Bucharest says that the arrival of Prince Charles at Turns caused great excitement. He wrote immediately to the Sultan, assuring him of his respect for the treaties which bind the Principalities of Turkey. His solemn entry into Bucharest will take place on the 25th.

A telegram from Constantinople says: In consequence of the ratification by the Chamber at Bucharest, the election of Prince Hohenzollern as Hospodar of Roumania, the Porte has decided upon the military occupation of the Principalities.

Great Britain.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS HELENA.

The Times says:

We have authority to state that the marriage of the Principalities of The Parliament is now on foot in the city to commemorate in The Parliament is now on foot in the city to commemorate in The Parliament is now on foot in the city to commemorate in The Parliament is now on foot in the city to commemorate in The Parliament is now on foot in the city to commemorate in The Parliament is now on foot in the city to commemorate in The Parliament is now on foot in the city to commemorate in The Parliament is now on foot in the city to commemorate in The Parliament is now on foot in the city to commemorate in The Parliament is now on foot in the city to commemorate in The Parliament is now on foot in the city to commemorate in The Parliament is now on foot in the city to commemorate in Commemorate in the proposal to great a statute of Mr.

The Times says:

A movement is now on foot in the city to commemorate in Commemorate in the proposal to great a statute of Mr.

The Times says:

A movement is now on foot in the city to commemorate in Commemorate in the proposal to great a statute of Mr.

The Times says:

A movement is now on foot in the city to commemorate in the proposal to great a statute of Mr.

The Times says:

A movement is now on foot in the city to commemorate in the proposal to great a statute of Mr.

The Times says:

A movement is now on foot in the

The Times says:

The PROBET STREET COMMERCIAL PARCY STREET THE PROBET STREET MAKE THE PROBET STREET STREET

utmost of its means, to all cases which are justly deserving of its support; while Her Majesty's Government in full reliance on the eventual sanction of Parliament, it is should be necessary to go beyond the law as it now stands, have signified to the Hamk of England their permission to hold itself free from the observance of the ordinary limitations on its issues, if the exigencies of the time require such as currently upwaspre, seurs.

Her Majesty's Government trust that by this timely assistance all commercial establishments which are based on senind priciples, and have been conducted with proper prutence, will be enabled to wribstand the sheek to which the panic occasions.

ccess. Majesty's Government trust, an earnest of the good result likely to attend the measures which they have authorized the Bank of Eugland to adopt.

"I am, with great truth, your most obedient humble servant,

THE FENIANS-ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF AN IN-

THE FENIANS—ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION OF AN INFORMER.

Correspondence of The Lendon Times.

DUBLIS, May 22, 1898.

One of the most daring, deliberate and coolly executed attempts at assassination ever made in this country took place on Sunday night, at Howth. Warner, the approver, who gave evidence against the Fenian prisoners during the trails at the late Special Commission, had been living at Olontarf, under the protection of the constabulary. Although aware that he is the object of intense hatred, he improdently exposed himself while there, having good into a public-house and exhibited a pistol, which was taken from him, and he was at the same time terroby beaten. He was, consequently, removed to Howth, where, with his wife and six children, he ledged in a house next door to the constabulary station, and was under the protection of a sub-constable named formy. On Sunday evening, about 6 o'clock, Warner and his protective were standing against the wall of the graveyard, about 10 yards from the police harracks, when they were accorded by a strange man, who inquired the name of the graveyard, and then got into conversation with them, and ulmately invited them to have some drink at a public house. Torny refused to go, stating that he belonging to the police. The stranger had inquired where they lived, said he was hungry, and asked whether they knew a place where he could get refreshments. Warner, who is said not to have been quite sober, then invited him to take tea with him at his lodgings. The visitor was introduced to Mrs. Warner, and made thinself so agreeable that several bottles of porter were afterward brought in and consumed. About 107 o'clock the man, who gave his name as O'Connor, expressed a wish to stay all night if he could get a bed. The landlady said size would give one sconer than let him out at that late hour. The offer was thankfully accepted but before retiring to rest O'Connor was about six mches long. It pierced the collar of the coat, yees, and shirt, and in the neet he had a soon as they got NS-ATTEMFIED
FORMER.
Correspondence of The London Times.
DUBLIN, May 22, 1868.
DUBLIN, depolly ex

Rocke says that he cannot pronounce a positive opinion about his patient for a day or two.

Mr. John Bright recently wrote the following letter to a meeting of the friends of reform in London:

Mr. John Bright recently wrote the following letter to a meeting of the friends of reform in London:

Dear Sir: I thank you for your invitation to the meeting to be held on Monday, but I am not able to be present at it.

I hope all your friends will understand the exact position of the Reform question. The main portion of the objections made to the Franchise bill on the second reading were mere pretences—there was no truth in them. The only real objection was against the admission of any portion of the working men to the suffrage.

The same game will be played hereafter. There will be resolutions saying one thing and meaning another. Everything will be criticised, but the thing really hated and feared will be the extension of the franchise to the working men.

The Government Distribution of Seats Bill is, I fear, not good enough to excite the hostility of the Tories, or of those from the Liberal ranks who have joined them, as it has little in it to excite enthusiasm or favor among the people. It will be opposed chiefly because it is henceforth a part of the bill which offers the franchise to workingmen, and because the rejection of any considerable or important part of the bill will be the rejection of the whole.

The Tory party, and those from the Liberal ranks who join

which offers the franchise to workingmen, and because the rejection of any considerable or important part of the bill will be the rejection of the whole.

The Tory party, and those from the Liberal ranks who join it, are animated by an unchangeable hostility to any bill which gives the franchise to the workingmen. They object to any transfer of power from those who now peases it, and they object to share their power with any increased number of their countrymen who form the working class.

They regard the workingmen here as the Southern planter regards the negroes who were so lately his slaves. They can no longer be bought or soid; so far they are free men. They may work and pay taxes, but they must not vote. They must obey the laws, but must have no share in selecting the men

VOLUNTERIES.

The Duke of Ratibor, Princess Von Blucher, Hohenzollern, Hechingen, Pless, Hatzfeldt, and Count Maltzahn are said to heve determined to form at their own expense three regaments of Hussars and three battalions of Chas-

CONCENTRATION OF ARMY CORPS.

It has been decided that until the 14th of June an army corps shall be concentrated at each of the following places:
Wetzlar, Erfurt, Frankfort, and between Neisse and

TREATY WITH ITALY.

The following are stated to be the most salient points of the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy: In the event of either of these Powers being attacked by Austria the other would consider the aggression as a casus belin, and they would jointly operate against the Austrians, neither being at liberty to make peace without the consent of such other. Should Prussia, on the other hand, be provided by Austria to a declaration of war, Italy would take part in the conflict as the ally of Prussia. The two contracting Powers band themselves to form no alliance with say other parties upless by mutual consent.

part in the cominc as the any of these any other nation unless by mutual consent.

It is further alleged that the treaty is to continue in force till the end of the present year.

The Patrie states that Prussia has adopted several fresh military measures, which would lead to the supposition that, relying upon the neutrality of Hanover, she intends entering upon operations in the Duchies.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE PRUSSIAN PRONTIER.

The statement that an Austrian patrol had crossed the Prussian frontier near Klingebentel is denied by the commander of the Austrian detachment at that part of the frontier. An investigation has been ordered to be made into the matter and the officers in command near the frontier have been enjoined to observe minutely their present instructions, in order to obviate any well-grounded complaints from Prussia.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY. The effective strength of the Austrian army now under rms is between 600,000 and 700,000 men. In case of need 300,000 more troops can be raised in a very short

Field-Marshal von Benedek will, it is stated, shortly

start with the general Staff of the Army of the North of Olmütz. NO NEW CONSCRIPTION IN HUNGARY.

conscription being intended in Hungary. THE FEELING IN VENETIA. The Commandant of Venice has issued a notification warning the inhabitants against attempting to induce young men in Venice to enlist in the Italian Volunteer Corps, and also against inticing soldiers to desert into foreign military service. These offenses will be dealt with

An official denial has been given to the rumor of a fresh

A military camp is being formed near Vienna.

GUARANTEE DEMANDED. Count Wimpffen, civil adlatus to the Archduke Al brecht, is reported to have gone to Paris to inform the Emperor Napoleon that, even in case it should be agreed to disarm, Austria would consider it necessary that France should guarantee her from attack by Italy.

INVIOLABILITY OF MERCANTILE PROPERTY. Austria has informed the Italian Government that, by way of reciprocity, she will adopt the principle expresse in the Italian Naval Code, guaranteeing the inviolability of mercantile property at sea, even between belligerent

The Tavernicus has ordered the political journals only to publish such information in reference to the movements of troops as may be contained in official announce

Strange news has been received from Holstein. The Austrian brigade there stationed is, it is said, preparing to leave the Duchy. Supposing the intelligence to be correct, the temptation to this Government to occupy the vacated would be much more likely than now to obtain in the Die the recognition of the Duke of Augustenburg. In that event a vote of execution against Prussia would not be long delayed. There are some apprehensions that Austria, impatient of delay, is going to surrender Holstein to the Dake of Augustenburg, and vacate it at the same time Prussia being the co-proprietary of Holstein, by virtue of the treaties of Vienna and Gastein-treaties now regarded as mere provisional arrangements by Austria-would then think herself even more justified in having recourse to main force.

THE INCENDIARY OF THE NOVARA. The authors of the incendiary of the frigate Novara were three Italian agents, who bribed a workman to com-

NEW LEVIES.

A second and third levy of ridemen in Tyrol has been effected.

A semi-official statement has been published correcting assertions relative to the projected fortifications of Vienas. It is proposed to construct military defenses on the ine of the Danube, which will eventually form an intenched camp, serving as a point of concentration for the view.

GARIBALDI.

The following is from the Morimento of Genoa:

Gen. Garibaldi, who accepts the command of the Volunteers, has demanded from the Commission at Florence that the corps of Genoese and Lombardian Carbineers should be reserved for him, and also the formation of a Hangarian and a Polish Legion. He has menimated as chief of the ambulance Bortani; of the staff, Corte, and of the intendance, Acerbi He will have a corps of guides and one of engineers selected from among the Volunteers and four or five batteries of artillers from the regular army.

Gen. Garibaldi has just issued the following address to the young men of Pavia:

Dear Friends: Faithful to your glorious traditions, do not fail to respond to the summons now made to you. I have never doubted of your affection for the country and myself. I hope that all the youth of Italy will imitate your example. Italy expects from you good will, concord, and war to the last extremity against foreign oppressors. Be united and our triumph is assured. Heaven grant for the welfare of all that there be no divisions. Believe me ever with you.

The Italie of the 18th states that Ricciotti Garibaldi, the youngest son of the General, arrived at Bologna the night before.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says: The appointment of Garibaldi to a command, and the

the youngest son of the General, arrived at Bologas the night before.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says:
The appointment of Garibaldi to a command, and the introduction of the revolutionary element in Italian affairs, caused much dissatisfaction in official quarters here. The thing, however, is done, and there is no help for it. A portion of the Florence correspondence in the Moniteur, which is usually arranged from the dispatches of the French Minister at that Court, is devoted to attenuating as much as possible the significance assigned by the public to it. The calling out of the volunteers as defined and regulated by the recent decree does not present the revolutionary character of the spontaneous enrollments for the expedition of 1859.

The precautions and reserves specified in the decree, the conditions as regards the engagements and promotions, and the fact that Garibaldi down to the day of his retirement belonged to the regular army, show that the Volunteer force is in reality a supplementary corps, only distinguished from the others in being called out to service otherwise than by the annual levy of the contingents, and in the more limited period of servitude. The correspondent of the Moniteur adds that,

"Though the field is still open to diplomatic arrangement, it is impossible to disregard the wide-spread movement of public opinion throughout Italy; and henceforth there can be no doubt that if the Venetian question be not scon settled amicably, it will irresistibly throw Italy; and henceforth there can be no doubt that if the Venetian question be not scon labelie between the Italian Government and Gen. Garibaldi, Count Cucchi, Aide-de-Camp to the King, was dispatched to Caprera, bearing an autograph letter from Victor Emanuel, appointing Garibaldi a General in the Italian army.

MOBILIZATION OF ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

It is stated that the Government has ordered the mobilization of ten additional battalions of the National Guard.

Last week 26,000 men were enrolled in the Garibaldian Valu

will be raised from 20 to 40.

A telegram from Florence, of May 19, says: "Twenty battalions of volunteers are said to be already complete. It is believed that other battalions will be formed, in consequence of the large number of enrollments which have taken place."

A ministerial circular has been issued fixing the 21st as the date for the commencement of the formation of volunteer regiments.

teer regiments.
Several officers have been appointed for the volunteer

FORTIFICATIONS OF POLESIMA.

PORTIFICATIONS OF POLESIMA.

A telegram from India of May 29 says: A military commission have paid a visit of inspection to the fortifications of Polesina. Their report is unfavorable.

TAX UPON COUPONS.

A Royal decree has been issued, ordering that the coupons of Italian Rente falling due July I shall be accepted until the end of June cash at their nominal value in all payments due the State. The coupons will also be accepted by the National Bank, the Tuscan Bank, and the banks of Naples and Sicily.

La France of May 21 states that if the bill imposing a tax upon Italian Rente be definitively adopted by the Italian Parliament, the Syndical Chamber of the Paris Bourse and the stockhockers intend to suppress the official quotation and all notice of the Italian Loan in the Foreign Stock List.

quotation and all notice of the Italian Loan in the Foreign Stock List.

Notwithstanding all rumers to the contrary, the coupons of Italian Rente for the first half-year will be paid in France in specie without any deduction.

BOYAL DECRESS

A telegram from Florence of May 21, says: A Royal decree has been issued authorizing the Minister of War to appropriate horses for military purposes. A decree has also been promulgated respecting the measures for the application of the law upon compulsory domicile.

PURCHASES FOR THE ARMY.

The Italian Government is endeavoring to obtain tenders at Paris for the supply of 100,000 metros of cloth for her army. She offers to allow high prices, but it is doubtful if she will succeed, as French manufacturers require that the payment, he made in gold at Paris and not in paper at Florence, also that they shall not have to deposit caution money.

GARIBALDI'S LETTER-ITS EFFECT ON THE PUBLIC

Garibaldi has written a letter to the Minister of War, gratefully and patriotically accepting the command of the

Signor Minister: I accept with true gratitude the dispositions made by you and approved by His Majesty in regard to the volunteers, recognizing the confidence reposed in me by giving me the command of them. Please express to His Majesty my gratification and my hope of soon cooperating with our glorious army in completing the national unity. Yours most devotedly,

Caprera, May 11, 1856.

This later.

This letter comes late, but it has produced an excellent effect upon the public mind. The silence of the first pa-triot of the nation could not but be badly interpreted; and when I wrote my last letter I had begun to believe that there was some serious divergence of views between

that there was some serious divergence of views between him and the ministry—the more so that his friends very loudly affirmed it. It is now clear that from the first he has conformed in every particular to the wishes of the Government—keeping silence and remaining at Caprera, in spite of the urgent appeals of his hot-brained triends. To one of them he wrote last week: "Talk not to me of making conditions, of imposing terms. In an hour like this, no citizen has a right to put forward personal claims. Let me fight Austria and I shall be content.

But no other man is or could be so thoroughly independent. The ministry receives daily installments of advice from Paris, and at Paris the liberal Italian element is deeply distrusted. And as three words of the Emperor would frustrate all our hopes, the ministry must fake a good deal of the advice thrust upon them. On the other hand, the liberal element is necessary to our success, and the ministry—sharing the French distrust—must perfore awaken and yet control the entimisism of the masses by using the popular leaders. Between the two classes of friends to be prepitiated, the ministry must turn somehow; and it is not to be expected that they would find the situation either pleasant or easy. Mild as Garibaidi's letter is they did not at once publish it—not indeed until

The work of enlisting and equipping the volunteers is going forward as rapidly as possible. Some 30,000 have been enrolled, the place of deposit for arms and clothing are being prepared, and the red shirts are nearly ready. The Government acts wisely in not calling these men from are being prepared, and the red shirts are nearly ready. The Government acts wisely in not calling these men from their homes until all things are in readtness for them at Cance and Foggia. In case Austria attacks us on the Po 250,000 men and 400 guns will be there to resist her; but, on the other hand, if we attack her, we shall not do so for two or three weeks, perhaps not for a month. In any case, the volunteers are not needed at one, and could not be put into the field at once if they were needed.

The deposits for volunteers at Foggia indicate an expedition to the head of the Adriatic. A place in the interior has been selected, partly to avoid exciting Austrian suspicion, and partly because no suitable place on the coast can be found. Ancona, Rimmi and other forts are full of naval and inflitary men and munitions.

Cunco, the northern deposit for supplies for Garibaldi, points to an expedition in the Tyrol.

The Austrians are busily engaged in fortifying the shore line of the Adriatic and the passes of the Tyrol; but they cannot defend either against a considerable body of men under Garibalit—the lines are too long, and that of the Adriatic is indefenable except by large bodies of troops or a much better navy than Austria possesses.

The ships of Austria seem to be kept out of the way. A few of them are at Malia, and they are said to meditate a raid on Calabria. Some such enterprise may be within their power; but they cannot face the Halian iron-clads and frigates, which would probably dispose of the Austrian batteries in the lagunes of Venice if they become troublesome.

They are certainly cencentrating very heavily on the

trian batteries in the lagunes of Venice if they become troublesome.

They are certainly cencentrating very heavily on the frontier, but thus far all their movements seem to look to defense. Still, as they can at any time push a heavy army into our territory, we shall not allow them to maintain this merely defensive attitude without giving better reasons for it than the pretexts of the last month. Italy cannot be subjected to the waste of \$100,000,000 whenever it shall please Austria to harry her legions to the Minclo.

The paper money exacts movies badly and gives rise to great discontent. Hitherto all small transactions below four dollars were in coin, and there were no notes of a less denomination than 20 francs. Of course the small coin goes out of circulation when it is at a premium of 10 per cent, and people are left with no money whatever for current expenses. The inconvenience is felt by all classes, but most by the poor, who complain bitterly. Ten france but most by the poor, who complain bitterly. Ten france notes are promised to-morrow, and five france ones will seem be issend; but these will not supply the wants of the people, and the banks will probably give copper coin in exchange for small notes. The supply of bank notes for 50 and 100 france is much below the demand, and for 10 france notes premiums have been paid in all our principal cities. Italy has hitherto had a hard money circulation, and the change to paper will go hard on many accounts; but it was a great blunder to usher in the notes with so many needless inconveniences.

A Sanitary Commission for the relief of sick and wounded has been organized, and the elect ladies of our cities are admitted to a large share of the management. This, too, is an innovation, but is likely to give unlimited satisfaction. We cannot hope to raise such enormous sums as your Sanitary Commission distributed to your

brave fellows on the field, but we shall do enough to meet the first necessities of our army. The Government has also made additions to its sanitary force, with a view to avoid a repetition of the hornous of Magenta and Solferino.

The Government legan the month with 100,000,000f, in hand, and obtains 250,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of 3 per cent. The extraordinary expenses are about 3,000,000 more from the National Bank at an interest of the territorial integrity of Germany, out at their forces interest for the value of Germany, out at the interi

The Pederal Diet.

The Jederal Diet.

In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, the Ministers of the middle states which were represented at the recent Bamberg Conference moved that the Federal Diet should request all those members of the Confederation who have taken military measures, or entered upon armaments beyond the usual peace footing, to declare at the next sitting of the Federal Diet whether and upon what conditions they will be willing to order the reduction of their military establishments to a peace footing simultaneouslynamely, on a day to be fixed by the Federal Diet.

The preamble to the above motion adverts to the pacific declarations of Austria and Saxony, and to the assurance given by Prussia that she would only arm for the purpose of defense. It also declares that the Diet expects that Prussia's position as a European Power will not interfere to the prejudice of her duties as a member of the Confederation. Saxony, although not one of the original proposers of the motion, announced that it had her concurrence.

A motion was also introduced in to-day's sitting of the

A motion was also introduced in to-day's sitting of the

A motion was also introduced in to-day's sitting of the Diet by the Dutch representative, proposing that the Diet should rescind its resolution of the 5th of September, IR39, referring to the admission of the Duchy of Limburg into the Bund, and thereby agree to that Duchy's withdrawal from the Germanic Confederation.

The motives given by the Dutch representative for the introduction of this motion were the divergencies between the interests of Limburg and Germany. It was only the close connection which existed between Limburg and Holland which had caused the Government of the Netherlands, to its great regret, to refuse on so many occasions its cooperation for the furtherance of the national aims of Germany. With Luxemburg the case was different. The vote on this motion will be taken on Thursday next.

Gen. Voigts Rhetz, hitherto first military Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Federal Diet, has left for Berlin.

FRANKFORT, Saturday Evening.

In the Federal Diet to-day Baron Von Kubeck, the Austrian Embassador, declared in the name of the Austrian Government that anti-Federal negotiations had taken place between Prussia and Hanover, and that he was instructed to request the Diet to draw the attention of those States to their Federal duties.

Russia continues her endeavors with the Middle States, with which the Imperial family is allied by marriage, to exercise an influence adverse to their alliance with Aus-

Among other motives Russia urges that the formation of Polish regiments might lead to dangerous movements. Russia is principally apprehensive that Austria might favor a movement in Posen which might spread into Russian Poland.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

The Moniteur de l'Armee says: Several journals have spoken of military preparations in France. We are authorized to declare that all rumors of such preparations are devoid of foundation.

The Minor German States.

An order has been issued, according to which all the field hospitals and commissariat departments shall receive their full complement of officers.

Several hundred officers and 381 non-commissioned officers have been promoted.

The French Embassador at Munich isendeavoring to persuade the Bavarian Government to maintain strict neutrality in the impending war.

trality in the impending war.

WANOVER.

Prince Solms, General in the Austrian army, has arrived at Hanover unexpectedly. It is understood that he is instructed to 6,en negotiations with the Government of Hanover respecting the passage of Austrian forces through Hanoverian territory.

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Prince Alexander of Hesse-Darmstadt has been appoint-

ed Generalissimo of all the Austrian forces on non-Austrian territory. His command includes the Kalek brigade.

The Austrian Col. MRSSR-CASSEL.

The Austrian Col. Winnfen has arrived at Cassel, to make arrangements for conveying Austrian troops through Hesse-Cassel.

· The Proposed Congress. NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND RUS-

The France of May 19 declares the following to be the

The France of May 19 declares the following to be the state of the negotiations for the proposed Congress:

"Earl Cowley and Baron Budberg have been authorized, in concert with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, to seek a basis for an arrangement between the conflicting powers. A gote was drawn up by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and presented on the 17th to Earl Cowley and Baron Budberg, by whom it was comminicated to their respective Governments."

The Constitutional of May 22 announces that France and England have agreed upon the terms of the communication to be addressed to the Governments concerned in the existing differences. It also says:

"The reply of Russia is expected, and there is every reason to hope that within a few days the three Calinets will be in a position to accomplish the proposed tass."

The Constitutional continues:

"It is impossible to entertain any illusion upon the serious nature of the differences between Frassia, Austria, and Italy; out when France, England, and Russia, after a maturely considered agreement, undertake such a mission, it would be puerile to suppose that they are not serious. From what has transpired, the three Courts seek conditions of agreement in territorial compensations which would offer indemnities and satisfaction to the claims of Prussia, Austria, and Italy. The difficulty in the present state of affairs consists in finding the territorial compensations which would one of a greenent in territorial compensations which would one of a greenent in territorial compensations which would one of a greenent in territorial compensations which would one of agreement in territorial compensations which would one of a greenent in territorial compensations which would one of a greenent in territorial compensations which would one of a greenent in territorial compensations which would offer indemnities and satisfaction to the claims of Prussia, Austria, and Italy. The difficulty in the present state of affairs consists in finding the territorial compensations which would one of a greenent in territo

the Congress.

According to a Vienna dispatch of May 19, the draft of According to a Vienna dispatch of May 19, the draft of the convocation of a Congress. According to a Vienna dispatch of May 19, the draft of the French dispatch for the convocation of a Congress, approved by Lord Cowley and Baron Budberg, omitted the annexation of Holstein to Prussia, the Turkish question, the cession of Veneth by Austria without any compensation, and the Polish question.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys is said to have affirmed to several forcion requestratives that he had no belief in the success

foreign representatives that he had no belief in the

THE OFFICIAL INVITATION.

A Vienna despatch of May 22 states, that the official invitations to a Congress at Paris were on that day despatched simultaneously by England, Francegand Russia to Austria, Prussia, and Italy.

Another despatch states that the French Government has despatched diplomatic notes to the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and Florence, containing propositions for the settlement of the pending questions by European arbitration.

Earl Cowley and Baron Budberg, on the part of England and Russia, had given their adhesion to these despatches.

A Berlin despatch, dated May 19, says that should a Congress assemble the Germanic Confederation would be invited to take part in it as representative of the Duchy of Hoistein.

THE VIEWS OF RUSSIA.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, of May \$20, says:

"It is not true that the Emperor Alexander has counseled Austria to cede Venetia, or promised her any support against

Prussia.

"The efforts of Russia are directed toward bringing about a peaceable arrangement and reconciliation. In the proposed Congress the Russian Cabinet sees a chance of a peaceful termination to the present difficulties. As the situation grows more critical, Russia is redoubling her efforts, and she will, until the last moment continue to fulful her duty in the cause of humanity. But it is false to attribute to her any other language than that of friendly persuasion, or any other attitude than complete impartiality.

Advices from Paris, state that at the pour pariers upon

Advices from Paris state that at the pourparlers upon the Congress the Russian Ambassador, Baron Budberg, declared that there was no Venetian question in a diploma-

tic point of view.

THE PAPAL QUESTION.

THE Florence journais declare it to be inadmissible that a European guarantee should be given for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope. They also deny that any such project is on foot.

CONGRESS ACCEPTED BY ALL THE POWERS.

A dispatch from Florence, May 21, states, that Italy and Prussia, in reply to the preliminary overtures, express their willingness to take part in a Congress.

The King of Prussia has personally declared to M. Benedeter, the Freuch Ambassador at his Court, that he is in favor of a Congress.

Austria baving provisionally declined to assist at the Congress, England and Russia have represented to Austria the consequences and responsibilities that a definite refusal would entail upon her.

An extra edition of the official Dresden journal May 21, says:

An extra edition of the official Dresden journal May 21, says:

"The proposed Congress at Paris has been agreed to by all the Powers, and the first meeting will take place on Friday next."

A Vienna dispatch, dated May 22, declared the announcement that all the Powers had agreed to the proposed Congress to be premature, although Austria, if she had not already given her adhesion, would certainly do so.

Congress of German Deputies.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Frankfort. May 21, 1866.

The Congress of German Deputies held a meeting yesterday, at which 200 members were present. The galleries of the Saalban were crowded. M. Sigismund Müller of Frankfort presided. The Congress adopted, on the recommendation of its committee, a resolution condemning a war, declaring guilty of grave crimes toward the nation those who might cause one, and threatening with the national execration those who might attempt to dispose of any portion of German territory to foreigners. The resolution adds, that if war be inevitable every effort should be made to localize it as closely as possible.

All the States not actually engaged in the dispute, especially those of South-Western Germany, ought not unnecessarily to take part in a contest; their duty is to retain their forces intact, so that, if occasion should arise, they may be in a position to maintain the territorial integrity of Germany. The Chambers of the various States should demand guarantees in this sense before voting credits for military purposes. The resolution concludes thus:

"A solution of the Federal Constitutional question can alone

More fighting has taken place between the Russians and Bokharians. In the latest fight the former were victorious. The Russian ambassador is reported to be in irons at Samarkand.

CALCUITA, April 20.—Intelligence from Mooitan states that the belligerents in Bharoulpore had been authoritatively ordered to cease hostilities against their Prince.

Great distress prevails in Orissa in consequence of the failure of the crops.

BomBay, April 28.—Cotton and piece goods dull and depressed, owing to the telegrams from England. Money Market uneasy.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Tuesday evening. May 22—Consols closed at \$6\;\textit{\pi}\sigma_1\$. Late in the afternoon the fact of Austria having consented to join the proposed conference was stated to have transpired, but it was not know on the Stock Exchange. French Reutes recovered \(\textit{\pi}\), closing at 63f. 55c.: Fire twenties recovered \(\textit{\pi}\), Virginia \(\textit{\pi}\) and Erie shares declined \(\textit{\pi}\) each.

United States 5-20s and Illinois Central declined \(\textit{\pi}\) each, Virginia \(\textit{\pi}\). 2, and Erie vald up shares 2.

United States 5-20s and Illinois Central declined 1; each; Virginia 6s. 2; and Erie paid up shares, 2.
Liverroot, Cotton Maiker, May 21 and 22—Sales for the two days amount to 1,000 bales, 2,000 on speculation and for export—market dull and irregular, prices in buyers favor.
Liverroot, Coun Maiker, May 22—Wheat and Flour unchanged at last week's prices. Indian Corn was more inquired for at 30; per qtt. for prime Mixed American.
London Coun Maiker, May 22—Market unaltered.
London Coun Maiker, May 22—Tallow at 43,9 244.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE .- Yesterday Officer Ryan of the Eighteenth Precinct arrested Maurice Ragen, a printer, aged 17 years, on the charge of having attempted to commit an outrage on the person of a little girl named Julia Many, aged nine years, whose parents reside at No. 225 East Twentieth st. The accused was subsequently committed for trial by Justice Dodge in default of \$600 ball. ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A TENEMENT-

House With an Infernal Machine. -On Friday night last Xavier Hullstaff, the proprietor of a saloon at No. 37 Mercer-st., found, in the hallway of the building in which his saloon is st., found, in the hailway of the building in which his saloon is located, a small cigar-box. This, on a careful examination, was found to be filled with powder. This was removed through a hole in the bottom of the box, and found to weigh mearly two pounds, sufficient to blow up the house and its inmates. The powder having been abstracted, the cover of the box was removed, and it was then discovered that a number of matches had been placed between two strips of sand-paper, and attached to the cover of the box by means of a cord. A large wire spring, such as are frequently used by upholsterers, was forced into the box so tightly that when it might be opened the spring would fly up with such force as to bring the matches in violent contact with the sand-paper, causing them to ignite and thus explode the powder. Had the box been opened in the usual manner, an explosion would have occurred, in all probability shattering the building and killing or maining most of the inmates. What was the design of the perpetrator is not at present known. It is onjectured that it was his intention to take advantage of the confusion attendant on the explesion and rob the trightened inmates of what could easily be carried off of a valuable nature. No clue at present exists by which to identify the villain, but Capt. Mills of the Highth Preentent has the matter in hand, and will probably elucidate the mistery.

NEW-YORK FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION .- The monthly report of the Executive Committee of this Association, for the month of May, sets forth the diminution of receipts usual to this season of the year. Among the receipts of the Association from England were 123 packages of tools and agricultural implements. The disbursements during the month chiefly in payment of teachers salarics, were \$6,741.35. The work of crecting a school-house and home for teachers at Richmond, Va., has been aiready commenced under favorable anspices. The report concludes by the statement that, "at i

present, all decisive arrangements are still incomplete, and we are compelled to await the result of further developments to

Fire in Hester-st.-Early on Saturday morning # fire occurred on the fifth floor of the buildings Nos. 175, 177 and 179 Hester-st., occupied as an umbrella manufactory by A. S. Black & Co. Before the flames were extinguished the building and stock were considerably damaged by fire and water. Loss on stock and machinery about \$12,000. In-sured for \$103,700 in 31 companies, mostly located in other cities. The building is owned by L. F. Currison, and is dam-aged to the autount of \$2,000. Fully insured in city com-panies.

TAMMANY HALL .- The office of "Sachem" of the Tammany Society was recently made vacant by the election of Mr. John T. Hoffman to the office of "Grand Sachem." Among the names proposed to fill the vacancy, are those of Edwards Pierrepout, August Belmont, Albert Cardoo, S. L. M. Barlow, Daniel P. Ingraham, Samuel B. Garvin, Daniel Devlin, George Law, Charles P. Daly, and George W. Melean.

THE NEW CITY RAILBOAD.—The Committee apcoloted by the last Legislature to consider the methods new line of communication between the extremes of the city advertise for plans for such road.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE .- The twenty-seventh Annual Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute will be held in the Broadway Tabarnacle on Thursday, June 7, at 24 o'clock p. m. The address to the graduates will be delivered by the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.

[Announcements.]

THE BEST HOUSE IN NEW-YORK CAN BE PRO-TRUTTED invisibly and without damage. The EUROLAR ALAIM TRUE-GRAPH in six years has not been broken through. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 8 a.m., 1 of p. m., Ladies, 10 to 12 a.m. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 12 a.m.

REAL MERIT ALWAYS VICTORIOUS. "I was delighted to read the report of the Committee—in our Eva. Post—on the result of the Great Trial at Island First. Termineer at least said to excerning at Island Trial, Termineer and the section of the Island Trial Termineer and want no other."—Letter of N. B. Vall. Orient, R. L. to Williox & Gibbs S. M. Co., Feb. 19, 1898.

EXCRLSIOR.—Ladies', Misses' and Children's Scots, Sucres and Suppress, were elegant in style, beautiful in \$1, and meat in furth. Also, Gent'ensen's and Boys' work in great ariety, at J. F. Wirmney's 25c. 25c Fourth arc, apove Twenty-

Latest Ship News.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool 31 days, with mose and pass, to C. H. Marshall & Co.
Bark I. Godfrey, Cooper, Palermo March 10, Gibraltar April 13,
with fruit. Ac., to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.
Bark Starlight (of Boston), Spurrow, Messins 54 days, with fruit to
Bassett & Nickerson.

Murray. Brig Eiche (Han.), Bioghoft, Arecibo, P. R., 13 days, with a rder. Brig Chas. Henry (of Picton, N. S.), McKay, Marseilles #8 days, lth undse, to Baetjer & De Vertu. Brig Sami. E. Adams, Keith, Cardenas 9 days, with surgar to J. C.

Brig Sami, E. Adams, Keith, Cardenas 9 days, with sorger to J. C. Burling.

Brig Gondoller (of Parrsboro), Crane, Windser, N. S., 11 days, with plaster to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Brig May Leblane (of Arichst) Crimes, Glace Bay 26 days, with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig May Leblane (of Arichst) Crimes, Glace Bay 26 days, with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Sellie Jones of Westport, N. S.), Israel, Moront Bay, Jam., 18 days, with togwood, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Ses Focam (of Boston), Bevralles, Lisbon 45 days, with cork, &c., to L. E. Atmick & Co.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chane, Demerars 16 days, with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Grand Pre (of Windsor, N. S.), Angus, Humacos, P. R., 18 days, with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Stean E. Brown, Piace, Eleuthera 3 days, with fruit to R. E., Huchlimson & Co.

Schr. Salava, Wright, Machias 7 days, with spars to C. Snew. Schr. Embassador, Grant, Machias 10 days, with lumber to Simp on & Clapp. Schr. Ontario, Hammond, Ellsworth 7 days, with lumber to Brett,

son a Cispp.
Sohr. Ontario, Hammond, Ellsworth 7 days, with lumber to Brett,
Son & Co.
Sohr. Paran, Clark, Machias 10 days, with lumber to J. A. Simpson,
Sohr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Fairwind, Bownan, New Bedford.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Freuch, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Freuch, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. A. Elliott, Baker, Parkerhead, with lumber to Helyeke &
Murray.
Schr. Wellington (bt.), Eagle, Windson, with plaster to D. R. De

Murray.
Schr. Weilington (br.), Eagle, Windson, with plaster to D. R.
Wolf & Co.
Schr. Neison, Harvey, Burse, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. H. Miffla, Champlin, Warren for Eduabethport.
Schr. James and Lucy, Robbins, Fail River.
Schr. James and Lucy, Robbins, Fail River.
Schr. James and Lucy, Robbins, Fail River.
Schr. John D. Griffen, Gould, Gloucester.
Schr. Mannest, Arey, Orleans.
Schr. M. C. Serbell, Handy, Boston for Albany.
Schr. M. C. Serbell, Handy, Boston for Albany.
Schr. M. C. Serbell, Handy, Boston for Albany.
Schr. M. C. Serbell, Handy, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary Brewer, Pease, Navania.
Schr. Henry Caston, Dakin, Jr. Nawport.
Schr. Henry Caston, Dakin, Jr. Navaport.
Schr. Henry Caston, Dakin, Jr. Navaport.
Schr. Ariadne, L. S., Springer, New Bedford.
Schr. Schr. Bent. W. Males, Providence.
Schr. Schr. Mary Brewer, Little, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. Watson, Little, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr. Salie Smith, Chase, Fail River.
Schr. Challeng, Smith, Warron.
Schr. M. R. Penn, Parke, Bocton.
Schr. W. R. Penn, Parke, Bocton.
Schr. S. Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Empire State, William, George's Bank.
Schr. D. N. Richards, Sears, Cohaset Narrows.
Schr. Hunter, Endicott, Dighton.
Schr. J. W. Emernan, Hacila, Pawincket for Philadelphia.
Schr. Tryall, Sauie, New-Bedford.

flurray.
Schr. Tryall, Saute, New-Bedford.
Schr. S. A. Green, Kelly. Bostom.
Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Addison 2 days, with spars to Snow

chardson. Schr. Sibell, Foss. Calais 10 days, with lumber to J. Boyston's Soc & Co. Schr. Dolphin, Bateman, Machias 10 days, with lumber to Simpson Schr. New-Haven, Grinnell, Black Rock. Schr. New-Haven, Grinnell, Black Rock. Schr. Vulcan, Bowman, Eastport 10 days, with lumber to Jed. Fr

Scht. Vulcan, Bowman, Eastport 10 days, with lumber to Jeek Co.
Schr. C. L. Boyles, Dewey, Orient for Philadelphia,
Schr. T. C. Boyles, Dewey, Orient for Philadelphia,
Schr. Wn. Penn, Williets, Belfinst.
Schr. D. Davidson, Kelly, Gloncester,
Schr. Zuth Haisey, Warren, New London,
Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Hartford,
Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Hartford,
Schr. Maria Louisa, Sow. Boston
Schr. D. M. French, Jones, Boston for Albany,
Schr. Alfred Barrett, Kelly, Boston for Albany,
Schr. H. Manlon, Crowell, Boston,
Schr. G. P. Smith, Bowman, New Bedford for Elizabethport,
Bark Crusce, from Qücenstown, 34 days.
Brig Emma lves, from the Mediterranean.
WIND—A Sunset, E.

EXQUISITE EMAIL DE PARIS DE JARED. JARED'S EMAIL DE PARIS.

ndorsed by high-toned and refined ladies. REMOVES FROM THE SKIN ALL ROUGHNESS, MORPHEW AND DISCOLORATION, imparting all the brilliancy of

ROUGE AND LILY WHITE, L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway, Sole Agent

JARED & RENE, General Importers.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW's, Greenwich and working with the severything eise cheaper than any store in New York. One grice house, GO to MACFARLAND's Book Store, corner of Twenty thirds, and Broadway, there you will find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old Standard Werks and, also, cheice English, French and Scotch Stationery.

A GENTLEMAN and wife, or three single generations without board. Gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. No. 209 West Twenty-second-st. References exchanged. JARED & RENE, General Imports

KINGSFORDS OSWEGO CORN STARCH, in seasons of CHOLERA, or any prevailing EPIDEMIC, in a

most HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is perfectly PULE.
R is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritions SUMMER FOOD.
For sale by all PROMINENT GROCERS.

NEWSPAPER FOLDING-MACHINES.